



LNS

#573 December 5, 1973

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Epstein, Ellen Garvey, Cidne Hart, Barbara Plog,
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Sirak, Nancy Stiefel

comrades: Minton Brooks, Safra Epstein, Ron Alden

correspondents; Schofield Coryell--Paris
Richard Trench--Belfast

--correctioncorrection--

In the OPA story on page two of the last
packet #572, there's a phrase left out. The very
first paragraph on the top of the left hand column
should read:

Specifically relating to the OPA situation,
however, has been other material, recently pub-
lished in the Boston Phoenix, an alternative
paper....

GRAPHICS

COVER: Iron welder

PAGE 1: Halftone photographs
Arrests in the Philippines
Ferdinand Marcos, Phillipine president
Demonstration near American Embassy in Beirut
Wisconsin strikers
Oil derrick in Venezuela

PAGE 2: Line shots
Map of Mozambique
Stars and stripes helmet with skull
Rent strike banner
Moroccan prisoner
Woman in North Vietnam

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER ONE SOON

PEOPLE'S LAWSUIT TO SET ASIDE '72 ELECTION
TO BE FILED IN JANUARY:
"IT'S A SUIT BROUGHT ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY"

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The Committee to Set Aside Election '72, a legal project of the National Lawyers Guild calling for the results of the last presidential election to be set aside because the election was "fraudulent, unconstitutional and otherwise unlawful," took its case to Congress on November 19.

At hearings considering the nomination of Gerald Ford, Guild president James Larsen told the House Judiciary Committee that "if you vote for Ford... you will side with corporate profits against people."

The House Committee, however, was more than willing to rubber stamp Ford as successor to Spiro Agnew, and possibly to Richard Nixon.

CSAE-'72 will file the People's Lawsuit in Federal District court on January 20. Briefly, the suit asks that the results of the 1972 presidential election be set aside and that a permanent injunction be issued against, as one committee spokesman said, "corporate and labor collaborators with Nixon," to prevent them from doing the same thing they did in the last election.

Defendants in the suit will be people now or formerly in the federal government (including Nixon, Haldeman, Erlichman), members of the Committee to Re-Elect the President (Mitchell, Stans, etc.), and officers of huge corporations such as ITT, McDonalds and the dairy industry who contributed heavily to finance Nixon's campaign.

According to a spokeswoman for the People's Lawsuit, "since it is a class action suit, plaintiffs can be anyone affected by the results of the election, even those who were ineligible to vote or did not vote."

A main contention of the People's Lawsuit is that since the election was a fraud, "all subsequent acts of this administration are invalid." If upheld by the courts this would void such acts as the Nixon veto of the minimum wage bill, federal cuts in housing and welfare budgets and the appointment of a new vice-president.

According to the 25th Amendment, the President has the right to appoint, with Congressional approval, a vice-president if a vacancy should occur before the term expires. However, Larsen told the Judiciary Committee that because of the illegal acts Nixon has committed or authorized, the '72 election should be considered void. Therefore, Nixon has no right to use his 25th Amendment powers.

"This committee has no jurisdiction to act in this matter," he told the House members, "except to make clear that the nomination of Gerald Ford should not even be considered by Congress."

Commenting on speculations of a Nixon resignation or an impeachment effort after the confirmation of Ford as vice-president, Larsen stressed that "it is even more ridiculous for this committee to permit the man (Nixon) to replace himself and further prevent the people of the United States from exercising their own choice in the matter."

The People's Lawsuit basically details three ways in which Nixon and those working for his re-election conducted a fraudulent campaign. First was the misuse of government power to gain campaign contributions and support. Such actions include dropping legal actions (such as the Justice Department did in the ITT anti-trust suit) and issuing government contracts as a way of encouraging contributions from huge corporations and rich individuals.

Secondly, the suit cites the widespread Nixon effort to silence all opposition. The specifics of this charge include such activities as the Watergate break-in, the plumbers operations, the enemies list, and government surveillance of people opposed to the Nixon administration.

Finally, there is the misuse of government power to keep the public misinformed. This involves such activities as false Pentagon press statements on the war in Southeast Asia (as in the secret bombing of Cambodia and the bombing of civilian targets), attacks on the media to intimidate them, and the coverup following the Watergate break-in. Also included is the sending of phony telegrams of support for Nixon's war policy during the mining and bombing of North Vietnam in the spring of 1972.

Of these, according to Larsen's statement before the House Committee, "By far the most insidious campaign... was the appeal to large corporations for heavy financial contributions in exchange for economic favors." As an example, the People's Lawsuit cites the \$2 million contribution to Nixon's campaign by the dairy industry in exchange for a milk price hike and a restriction on dairy imports.

Similarly, the suit notes that Nixon received about \$1 million in contributions from pharmaceutical companies and the health care industry. In return, Nixon allowed a 9 percent increase in hospital costs which will result in \$5 billion profits.

The suit also cites as one of the defendants Ray Kroc, owner of McDonalds hamburger chain, who gave \$250,000 to the Nixon re-election effort in exchange for a presidential veto of a minimum wage bill that would have affected his workers.

Though the legal work for the People's Lawsuit is being carried out by the National Lawyers Guild, a 35 year old organization of activist lawyers, law students, legal workers, and jail-house lawyers, the political and organizational efforts are being carried out by community based organizations working with the Committee to Set Aside Election '72.

Currently thousands of people have responded to CSAE's plea to be plaintiffs for the People's Lawsuit. Since organizations and all their members can be plaintiffs, CSAE-'72 views the People's Lawsuit as an opportunity for these groups to do organizing around specific issues that affect them.

For example, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization, who have joined the suit, will be involved in community

organizing around the Nixon administration's attitudes towards returning vets, as well as the illegalities of his conduct of the war. The United Farmworkers will concentrate on Nixon ties with the agribusiness community. And community-based consumer rights groups can use the suit to educate people about such things as the wheat deal and the milk price fixing.

"Essentially," explained a woman working with the New York office of the People's Lawsuit, "it is a suit brought on behalf of the entire country. It is a perfect way to get more and more people thinking about the issues involved. The main issue being to distinguish between those who have benefited from the Nixon administration from those who have suffered."

As Larsen told the House Committee, "Any failure on your part to act decisively can only serve to deepen the mistrust of the American people for its elected leaders and representatives."

The Judiciary Committee, though, approved Ford, ignoring Larsen's final warning that "unless you open your eyes and ears...the American people will be forced to organize themselves, independent of your representation and leadership, to establish a government which is concerned with their needs and serves their interests."

* * *

For more information about the People's Lawsuit or to make a contribution to the campaign or to find out how you might help in your community to organize the suit, write to: Committee to Set Aside Election '72, 156 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010 or call (212) 741-3930.

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"CONCERNED WOMEN ATHLETES" TO CHALLENGE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS' SPORTS POLICIES

URBANA, Ill. (LNS)--Although men's intercollegiate sports at the University of Illinois is supported by \$2.4 million dollars a year the women's intercollegiate sports program receives only a \$4,500 state appropriation.

Recently, however, a group of university women calling themselves Concerned Women Athletes, have organized to do something about the unequal funding.

The budget for women athletes at the University is so inadequate that javelin throwers have to borrow a javelin from a local junior high school to practice.

Female track runners have to climb a stadium fence to run since they aren't officially allowed in. And in order to practice long jumps women have to drag heavy jump pit covers off and then back on the pit every night to hide the evidence of practice. When they were discovered, the pit was fenced off entirely.

The women's field hockey team has had to bring along lawnmowers to games, and the softball team spends time before games filling in holes in the fields because the university refuses to maintain those fields as they do for the men's areas.

Each women's team is allowed one game at another school away from the university overnight. However, the women have had to pay for their own food and lodging, an expense the male athletes do not have. Following complaints by athletes, parents and coaches, it was agreed that meals and lodging be provided at the games away from the school. However, the budget was not increased, so in order to finance this, three of the women's nine teams had to be eliminated.

Concerned Women Athletes intend to take their case to court citing a federal Higher Education Amendment forbidding discrimination on the basis of sex under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

The University claims, however, that the University of Illinois Athletic Association, which sponsors the men's programs from gate receipts, donations, and memberships, is separate from the university and that in fact, women receive \$4,500 more than the men in state appropriations.

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(Thanks to The Prairie Dispatch for this info.)

"VOICES FROM WOUNDED KNEE:" INTERVIEWS AND PHOTOS OF THE OCCUPATION OF WOUNDED KNEE AVAILABLE IN JAN.

"What treaty that the whites have kept has the red man broken? Not one. What treaty that the white man ever made with us have they kept? Not one. When I was a boy the Sioux owned the world: the sun rose and set on their land; they sent ten thousand men to battle. Where are our warriors today? Who slew them? Where are our lands? Who owns them? What white man can say I ever stole his land or a penny of his money? Yet they say I am a thief...."

--Tatanka Yotanks (Sitting Bull), a
Hunkpapa Sioux.

ROOSEVELTOWN, N.Y. (LNS)--For 71 days this spring several hundred Oglala Sioux, members of the American Indian Movement (AIM), and their supporters occupied the historic town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota where in 1890 the American army massacred 200 unarmed Indians.

For 71 days the occupiers held out against massive government forces--including tanks--that not only kept up a continual sniper fire against them, but also attempted to keep out food and medical supplies. By the end, two Indian men had been killed in the shooting.

Part of the government's strategy of "freezing them out" was to keep the press away as well. So for many people, the story of Wounded Knee, 1973 never got out.

Akwesasne Notes, a Native American paper put out in upstate New York, is publishing a book of interviews and photographs from inside Wounded Knee during the occupation. The book, called, Voices from Wounded Knee, will be available in January, just about the time when the first trials of over 100 people indicted for taking part in the occupation will begin. The beautifully put together book is some 200 pages long and will cost \$3.95. Write to Wounded Knee Collective, c/o Akwesasne Notes, Mohawk Nation via Roosevelttown, NY 13683 for copies. --30--
more...

[Note to editors: For more background on Gary Lawton and Zurebu Gardner's first trial plus a photograph, see packet #533.]

2nd HUNG JURY FOR GARY LAWTON AND ZUREBU GARDNER:
UNPRECEDENTED 3rd TRIAL TO BEGIN IN MARCH

LIBERATION News Service

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (LNS)--Gary Lawton, the Riverside, California black activist whose second trial on charges of murdering two white policemen ended in a hung jury in late November, will go on trial yet another time, it was announced December 3.

The new trial is scheduled to begin March 4 and is the first time in California history that a defendant with two previous hung juries will be prosecuted a third time.

In March, 1971, Riverside's black community became angered over the shooting of one of its residents by police. The police claimed that William Palmer was resisting arrest, but community residents told a different story. They maintained that Palmer was shot in the back while walking away from police.

Mounting tension climaxed on April 2 in what police labeled an "ambush slaying" in the Bordwell Park area of Riverside, previously a center of racial turmoil.

On May 19, over a month later and after much harassment, police broke into Gary Lawton's home and arrested him for the murders. Lawton was at home working on his truck in the front yard at the time of the shootings and matched none of the suspects' physical descriptions.

But Lawton, an ex-marine and self-employed maintenance man, was regarded as Riverside's "chief black militant". For several years he had been a leader in grass roots organizations in the black community. The deaths of two policemen seemed to provide the perfect excuse to rid Riverside of a major thorn in its side.

Although Lawton appeared the main target, the police apparently felt obligated to make more arrests just to round things out. In October, 1971, they arrested two more black men--Nehemiah Jackson, a Riverside student, and Zurebu Gardner, an unemployed janitor.

All three men were charged with conspiracy to commit murder although they did not know each other.

The trial began in September 1972. In February, the jury returned a verdict of 10-2 for acquittal. Not satisfied with the decision, Judge Slaughter ordered them to reconsider their verdict. After a deadlock of 14 days, the jury voted again--this time 9-3 for acquittal. Immediately the prosecution announced their intention to go ahead with a second trial.

In April, 23 months after he was arrested, Lawton was finally granted a bail that could be raised and was released. Up until then bail had been set at \$150,000. Both Gardner and Jackson were released on bail in early May.

The state also dropped the conspiracy charges on all three men. Jackson was severed from the case

in the spring of 1973 and will be tried after Lawton and Gardner, only if they are convicted.

Lawton and Gardner's second trial began in June. The prosecution's case remained basically the same as in the first trial except for the addition of four inmates who testified that Lawton had bragged to them of the murders while they were in jail together. The most prominent of these witnesses was Jonathan Cameron.

Some two months into the trial all evidence had been revealed and the prosecution had finished its closing remarks when the defense received a letter from Sunny Collins, an inmate at Riverside County Jail. Collins said that Cameron had told him and other inmates that the prosecution had offered him \$5,000 and a plane ticket to Jamaica if he would testify against Lawton. Cameron, said Collins, had also received special treatment in the prison.

Immediately, the defense notified the judge of Collins' letter and the trial was extended another month during which time Collins and several other inmates testified to Cameron's bribe. In addition, two Justice Department agents testified in court that Cameron had been used as an informer in several other cases in the state.

It was also revealed that the day after Collins' letter was made public, Cameron was released on parole--earlier than previously scheduled. This was particularly strange since he has been arrested several times for burglary, had assaulted his mother and father with a rifle and been involved in a prison escape attempt.

But the startling evidence surrounding Cameron did not seem to have much effect on the jury. As one defense committee staff member put it, "There were some people on that jury who would have voted for conviction no matter what. That's just the way they were."

In the end the vote was 8-4 for conviction for Lawton and 7-5 for conviction for Gardner.

Now the prosecution is saying that they are moving for a third trial to determine, once and for all, if the two are guilty. Who knows what they'll come up with this time around.

* * *

Lawton, Gardner and Jackson are already deep in debt so any contributions to their defense are much appreciated. Send them to the Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee, PO Box 5154, San Bernardino, Calif. 92412.

-30-

"Now there is the war. If I compare the present with the past, I see that in my region the people have a better life. There are difficulties but it's different. When the people produce crops now, they eat better; the companies don't rob them; there is no forced labor; our people are free; we can say that the war is liberating the people."

--Gabriel Mauricio Nantimbo of FRELIMO
of Mozambique

PHILIPPINES: GOVERNMENT TAKES AIM AT
THE CHRISTIAN LEFT

By Jim Stentzel
NEW ASIA NEWS/ LIBERATION News Service

TOKYO (NAN/LNS)-- New bulletins smuggled out of the Philippines in November confirm rumors that a major confrontation is building between the martial law administration of President Ferdinand Marcos and the Christian Left.

Reports of arrests, harassment and intimidation of democratic Christians are increasing as December 31 approaches. On that date, President Marcos's legal right to the Presidency comes to an end under the old Constitution. From January 1 he will continue as President on the basis of having rewritten the Constitution when he declared martial law in September, 1972.

One of the key arrests confirmed thus far involves Dr. Nemesio Prudente, a noted educator and a major member of the Christian opposition to martial law. He disappeared October 25 and there is yet no public record of his arrest. Church sources have confirmed, however, that he is being held in Fort Bonifacio (formerly U.S. Fort McKinley) outside of Manila.

Government troops have raided a number of Catholic institutions, including St. Joseph's College in Quezon City, Our Lady of the Holy Angels' Seminary in Novaliches, and the Good Shepherd Sister's Chapel in Davao. Eleven nuns and nineteen priests have been taken into custody.

Meanwhile, Father Edward M. Goerloch, a Maryknoll priest from the U.S. faces deportation on charges of "aiding Communist subversives." His "crime" was opposing land-grabs by American companies selling bananas to Japan.

The increasing pressure on the church reflects the government's fears that the church, more than any other group in the Philippines at this time, could seriously challenge Marcos' claims to power on January 1.

The Christian Left, the New People's Army (NPA), the Muslims and other groups have been mobilizing to challenge the President at this crucial juncture. However, the NPA is largely restricted to Northern Luzon and the Muslims to Mindanao in the South. Since nearly 90 percent of the Filipino population is Christian, a Christian opposition could have strength, buildings, and communications networks in every province.

As a result, government pressure on the churches has grown steadily since late October. Special appeals have gone out to the church establishment, largely sympathetic to Marcos, to keep their members in line. The government is trying to appease those Christians who basically desire to cooperate with Marcos but who insist on "critical cooperation based on Christian conscience."

But most important of all, the government is attempting to infiltrate and isolate the Christian Left, that small but strong minority which has largely operated underground since martial law was de-

clared. Prudente is the first and most famous victim of this government dragnet.

Church sources say that Prudente, who left his 10-year post as president of Philippines College of Commerce (PCC) to go underground in October, 1972, was arrested in Benguet Mountain Province, near Baguio in Northern Luzon, on October 25. There are reports that he has been charged with "conspiracy to overthrow the government."

Prudente's arrest is considered significant because of his broad base of support, particularly among students in Manila. As president of PCC he was well respected by the students for his deep commitment to civil and academic freedom. He won the confidence of student activists when protests hit his campus in the 1960's. During the student riots of 1970-71 he was chosen by the activists to be their mediator with the government.

Prudente is also well-known in Church circles around the world for his articles interpreting the situation under martial law. Shortly before he went underground, he wrote: "The church cannot help but get involved in condemning oppressive and exploitative systems and giving encouragement and support to liberation movements of suffering masses wherever they may exist."

"The church indeed cannot afford to wait for the time when social forces will compel it to act. It must act on its own initiative, for not to do so could lead to its own collapse."

News of Prudente's arrest has prompted the World Council of Churches in Geneva and the National Council of Churches in New York to issue appeals for his safety and legal defense. Church bureaucrats in Manila have been moving with less speed and force, however, due to ties with Marcos and fears of reprisals.

Below the top-level church officials, however, there is growing resistance to the social injustice, denial of basic freedoms, dependence on the U.S., and government corruption that characterizes martial law under Marcos.

Bishop Francisco Claver wrote a stinging letter to the Catholic Bishops Conference charging abdication of the church's duty to protect basic human rights since martial law.

Cirilo Rigos, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Church, wrote an open letter to President Marcos, charging him with "censorship and distortion of truth."

And an organization called Christians Concerned About the Philippines has released a report which concludes that "martial law has favored American multinational corporations at the expense of Philippine nationalist sentiment."

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[SEE GRAPHICS SECTION IN THIS PACKET FOR PHOTOS
TO ACCOMPANY THIS STORY.]

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please pay your LNS bill now. Watch for your
december bill-- it's in the mail now!

[See graphics section for map to go with this story.]

LIBERATION FORCES ADVANCE IN MOZAMBIQUE:
A REPORT FROM A RECENT VISITOR

LIBERATION News Service

"... Some of these men had made contact with the authorities and asked for more liberty and more pay... Then the governor invited out leaders into the administrator's office. They were in there for four hours. When they came out on the verandah, the governor asked the crowd who wanted to speak. Many wanted to speak, and the governor told them all to stand on one side. Then, without another word, he ordered the police to bind the hands of those who had stood on one side, and the police began beating them I was close by. I saw it all.

The people... began to demonstrate against the Portuguese, and the Portuguese simply ordered the police trucks to come and collect these arrested persons. At that moment the troops were still hidden, and the people went... to stop the arrested persons from being taken away. So the governor called the troops and... told them to open fire. They killed about 600 people... I myself escaped because I was close to a graveyard where I could take cover, and then I ran away."

--description of the June 16, 1960 massacre in Mueda, Mozambique by Alberto-Joaquin Chipande, a FRELIMO militant.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (LNS)-- FRELIMO, the Mozambique popular liberation front, was founded in 1962 when several nationalist resistance groups united to fight Portuguese colonial rule. Pressure to form a united front against the Portuguese had greatly increased as a result of the of the 1960 Mueda Massacre, when the brutal killing of 600 people proved to many that peaceful resistance was futile.

September 25, 1964 marked the beginning of armed struggle against the Portuguese in Mozambique. Two hundred and fifty poorly-armed FRELIMO guerrillas slipped across the Rovuma River into Cabo Delgado, the northernmost province of Mozambique bordering on Tanzania, and began a series of attacks on Portuguese military and police posts. They marched at night and avoided populated areas, since at that time FRELIMO was relatively unknown among the local people.

Since then, FRELIMO has liberated over one quarter of Mozambique from Portuguese rule. Under the Portuguese administration, there were almost no schools or health care, and the people were economically dependent on the Portuguese.

Now, in the liberated areas there are schools, hospitals and medical posts where both curative and preventative medicine are practiced. And, with the goal of self-sufficiency, the people have restructured agricultural production into collectives and have started setting up home industries.

The following is excerpted from the report of a journalist who recently completed a two-week visit

to Cabo Delgado with FRELIMO. The complete report appeared in the December 5 issue of the Guardian.

"A month ago, we sailed across the Rovuma in small boats, still under cover of darkness, but in very different circumstances than nine years ago. Now my hosts were well-armed, many carrying automatic rifles-- and were assured of a warm welcome from the local people everywhere.

"Night marching was necessary only on the day we entered and the day we left. This is because Portuguese aircraft operate during daylight and could easily spot a column crossing the river. But once this danger was passed we marched only during the day, invisible from the air for most of the time because we used hush trails with plenty of forest cover.

"Only once did I see evidence that the Portuguese move on the ground-- fresh vehicle tracks on one of their dirt roads near the Rovuma. Ground movement is extremely hazardous for the colonial troops. In the area I visited, there are no tarmac roads. Whenever we crossed one of the enemy's dirt carriageways, I was warned not to stray even slightly from the tract, since the roads are extensively mined by FRELIMO.

"One such road connects the Portuguese military headquarters at Mueda and the post of Namatil near the Rovuma. The Portuguese tried to use it to supply Namatil last June but were stopped by FRELIMO ambushes and mines. They tried again in September but were mauled again. Eventually they were forced to airlift supplies to the outpost.

"Attached to many of the Portuguese posts are 'aldeamentos'-- the Portuguese version of the 'strategic hamlets' set up by the U.S. in South Viet Nam. According to the Portuguese, these camps are 'beneficial' to the local people because of the services provided there, and because they prevent the people from aiding the guerrillas.

"However, it is not the 'services' people remember about the aldeamentos when recalling their experiences there. It is the barbed wire fences, the forced labor and the floggings that are meted out by the administrators.

"One man who had escaped from the hamlet at Mueda post last July told me how, after he had been on the job of washing the soldiers' clothes, a garment was lost and he had been blamed. He was summarily convicted by the troops and then beaten with the palmatoria, a thick wooden instrument favored by the Portuguese for inflicting particularly painful punishment.

"All the descriptions I heard from people who had escaped from these places illustrated FRELIMO's definitions of them as concentration camps. And the fact that I saw so many former inmates of the aldeamentos is evidence of their growing ineffectiveness as a military strategy.

"FRELIMO is now able to assault some of the biggest posts and release the people held in the aldeamentos which these posts guard. This has had a shattering effect on the colonialists. The liberation army is now regularly assaulting major posts with cannons, mortars and long-range heavy artillery,

forcing the Portuguese to withdraw and leave the aldeamentos unguarded. All the FRELIMO soldiers have to do then is advance and unlock the gates.

"This happened on October 15 while I was in Cabo Delgado, when FRELIMO stormed the big post of Palma on the Indian Ocean coast for the first time. Four days later, some of the guerrillas involved arrived at a FRELIMO center which I was visiting and described the assault.

"Apparently about 400 freedom fighters took part in the operation, which involved FRELIMO's long-range heavy artillery. The Portuguese fell under the artillery barrage and FRELIMO was able to free many Mozambicans from the adjoining aldeamento.

"The war already covers four provinces--Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Tete and Manica e Sofala. Mozambique Province lies due South of Cabo Delgado and the two are separated by the Lurio River. The predominant tribe in Mozambique Province is the Macua and there are also a large number of Macuas north of the river in Cabo Delgado.

"The day before I arrived in Mozambique the liberation forces stormed the post of Chixane, in the Macua area south of Cabo Delgado, for the first time. A lot of planning and preparation goes into these big attacks and FRELIMO forces have to spend a considerable time in the area before launching them. They cannot do this without the support of the local people.

"We know the population along the Lurio support us. With their help, we will be able to move into Mozambique Province," said a FRELIMO commander."

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UNITED PRISONERS UNION ACTIVIST ACQUITTED AFTER JURY REJECTS INFORMER'S TESTIMONY

SAN FRANCISCO (INS)-- On November 15, Wilbert "Popeye" Jackson, 43-year old chairman of the United Prisoners Union (UPU), was acquitted of charges of possession of heroin and marijuana. The acquittal was attributed to the defense exposure of a San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) undercover agent, Jessica Vodquen.

Vodquen was assigned to infiltrate the UPU, an organization of prisoners, ex-prisoners and supporters, which advocates strikes in prison industries and does service work to aid ex-prisoners. Vodquen admitted that the SFPD was especially interested in the UPU's relationship with Venceremos, a radical California-based group doing work around prisons. Jackson is a member of Venceremos.

Jackson was arrested on August 28 by two plainclothes officers. They stopped his car and demanded to search his trunk. Jackson complied even though the two had no warrants. The officers claimed they were acting on information from a woman they had arrested earlier on a prostitution charge. The woman, Sandy Parma, denied giving such information to the police. She was never called to testify, instead a policeman testified to what she supposedly told them. The defense was never able to locate her.

On September 9, two weeks after Popeye's arrest, Vodquen approached members of the UPU and admitted

that she had been a police spy for the six months she worked in the UPU office as a volunteer. She explained that Alexander Jason of the SFPD Intelligence Unit had told her to gather information on UPU and especially Jackson. She quoted Jason as saying that Jackson was the man they wanted to "get."

Vodquen admitted stealing Jackson's address book, his personal papers and the UPU mailing list. She also admitted to "borrowing" Jackson's car 5 times and bringing it to be searched by police intelligence agents, as well as giving the keys of the UPU office to Jason.

Most of this information was given to Jackson's lawyer, Robin Yeamans on September 10, 1973. The next day, at a press conference, Vodquen repeated these statements in public. That same day, she repeated the testimony, under oath, at a pre-trial hearing.

Soon after that, Vodquen dropped out of sight. She reappeared on October 31 when the District Attorney released a 33-page statement in which Vodquen claimed that she had made her earlier statements under coercion--alleging that Venceremos members threatened her with a shotgun and a knife while Yeamans told her what to say. She then claimed that she had been "kidnapped" to a Venceremos hideout in Los Altos, from which she eventually escaped to Mexico, finally returning to the SFPD on October 24.

On November 2, three days before the start of the trial, the District Attorney's Office gave the defense statements by three paid informers for the Special Services Unit of the California Department of Corrections. The District Attorney said one of the informers was Vodquen, but refused to reveal the identities of the other two.

The statements charged that Jackson used heroin and cocaine; that he dealt in marijuana and heroin; that he conducted classes in firearms training; that he urged all Venceremos members to buy shotguns and that he was a pimp.

On November 5, the trial commenced in the bullet-proof courtroom designed for Ruchell Magee. The prosecution repeated the charge of possession, naming Sandy Parma as the source of the information, but failing to produce her as a witness. They then called Vodquen, who repeated her allegations concerning Jackson's use and sale of drugs. No witness was called to back up her allegations. The prosecution never called the other two informers, preferring to keep their identities secret.

During cross examination, Vodquen admitted that she had a heroin habit, but testified that she hadn't used any drugs in 1973. The defense later called a physician, Dr. Richard Basford, who testified that he had treated her for withdrawal in May and July, 1973. The prosecution also presented a chemist

The prosecution also presented a chemist who testified that the contraband police supposedly found in Popeye's car was heroin and marijuana.

Defense witnesses were called to dispute Vodquen's story of coercion and kidnapping. Two UPU

**** CONTINUED ON PAGE 8 ****old them her story

[See packets #564 and 570 for more background to this story.]

WOUNDED KNEE DEFENDANTS ONE STEP CLOSER TO TRIAL: GOVERNMENT CONTINUES ITS "DESTRUCTIVE STRATEGY"

LIBERATION News Service

SIOUX FALLS, S.D. (LNS)--"The reason the government is bringing the cases is to destroy the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the Indian struggle as a whole rather than to prosecute anyone for alleged criminal activity. It is using the same destructive strategy as they have used against other civil rights, anti-war and other effective political groups," said a statement by the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee before the opening of four days of pre-trial hearings for the 116 defendants about to be tried for the Wounded Knee occupation.

The hearings were called "unusual and almost unprecedented" by one lawyer because they allowed the defense to present evidence in court of the many examples of "bad faith" prosecution. Among the major defense points was that the government has been selective in its prosecution--indicting only supporters of the Wounded Knee occupation and ignoring the continuous crimes of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police and tribal president Richard Wilson's "goon squad" on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The number of deaths on the reservation since the occupation reached five at the end of November with the death of a fifteen year old Indian boy--shot in the heart and thrown into a ditch. All of the dead have been supporters of the Wounded Knee occupation.

One incident cited to show selective prosecution took place March 25-26 after a judge had ordered road blocks taken down to allow food and medical supplies into the besieged settlement. John Keller, a lawyer with the Defense Committee brought the food in, accompanied by a federal marshall. However, when they got to a roadblock manned by armed members of the goon squad, the cars were stopped, Keller ordered out and a gun held to his head.

Keller told them that the marshall had already searched him and the food. But with the marshall watching, they confiscated all the food and sent Keller away. No one was ever charged with any crimes coming out of that incident.

When this evidence was presented in court, the U.S. Attorney claimed that though no indictments have been issued for such incidents, there is a continuing investigation going on. Defense Committee lawyers pointed out that it is now 8 months after that incident and that Indian activists were charged while the occupation was still going on. At the same time, the U.S. Attorney admitted that he hadn't read an FBI report on the incident.

The defense also cited numerous examples of how the government has been persistent in its attempt to break the growing support for the Indian movement.

Hank Adams of the American Indian Survival Association testified that during negotiations following the takeover of the BIA building in Washington in November, 1972, Brad Patterson, one of the

Justice Department negotiators, told him "We're going to get as many of you guys as we can."

Also entered into testimony were federal marshalls' logs which revealed the extent of government monitoring of people active in the Indian movement. The marshalls were sent out to the Pine Ridge Reservation 2-3 weeks before the Wounded Knee occupation and just around the time that many activists on the reservation were attempting unsuccessfully to have tribal president Richard Wilson impeached for corrupt practices and terror tactics against anyone who opposed him.

The government invested in a closed circuit TV to allow marshalls to watch the impeachment proceedings. Pine Ridge residents have reported that the marshalls helped Wilson's men line up the votes before the impeachment proceedings. Other residents say that they saw FBI agents handing out John Birch Committee literature in support of Wilson. Wilson showed a Bircher film called "Anarchy USA" before the hearing on his impeachment.

The logs also revealed a nation-wide surveillance of well-known AIM members, reporting for instance, when AIM spokesman Dennis Banks was arriving at Oklahoma City airport or where Clyde Bellecourt was speaking on a certain night.

Former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst was subpoenaed to appear at the hearings and was particularly vague in his memory of his actions and statements about Wounded Knee. Kleindienst denied that he had direct control over the government's activity during the occupation and claimed that most of the decisions were made by the local U.S. Attorney on the scene, William Clayton.

Kleindienst admitted there was continuous discussion about the occupation in Washington but he didn't remember who it was with.

When attorney Mark Lane asked him if Clayton had issued the order to send the federal marshalls to the reservation before the occupation, Kleindienst responded, "I could have known but I don't know now."

When Lane asked Kleindienst to explain that, saying, "I'm very intrigued by that answer," Judge Andrew Bogue, one of the two judges presiding over the hearing, wouldn't let him pursue that line of questioning. "Just ask the questions and don't attack the witness," he told Lane.

Bogue had been hearing all the cases coming out of Wounded Knee until it was revealed that he played a large part in attempting to pressure Pedro Bissonette to turn state's evidence and testify against the six other "leaders" of the occupation charged with conspiracy. Bissonette, a well-known and well-liked activist on the reservation, was shot and killed by BIA police October 17.

Last January Bogue presided over a trial of an Indian defendant. Though the Indian wasn't a member of AIM, Bogue used the trial as an opportunity to express his opinions about AIM, saying that people all over the state were "incensed" at AIM's activities, which he claimed was going around "breaking heads and property."

The defense pointed to these comments as another reason why they couldn't get a fair trial in the state.

After the revelation about his pressure on Pedro, Bogue excused himself from the case of the six other "conspirators" (whose trials have been moved to St. Paul). However, he is still the judge on all the rest of the Wounded Knee cases which begin in Sioux Falls in February.

In addition, he will be in charge of the cases arising out of the protests in Custer, S.D., which took place before the occupation, over the killing of an Indian by a white man. Those trials of several prominent AIM spokespeople, the murdered man's mother and other Pine Ridge reservation residents are to begin December 10. Sioux Falls is a city of 77,000 which (despite its name) has a very small Indian population.

The defense also cited the government's use of the press as grounds for dismissal of all charges. During the occupation, especially when the government was allowing no press into Wounded Knee and had cut telephone wires, the government issued daily press releases, just as the Pentagon did in Vietnam. And as in Vietnam, the press gobbled it up. Because of this the defense argued that a fair trial would be impossible anywhere in the United States, since people's knowledge of the occupation had been formed by the information the government put out.

Kleindienst, for instance, was questioned about an interview he did on the De Paul University radio station in which he said, "If I had my way, I'd hang their asses for treason." When asked about it, Kleindienst responded, "I never said any such thing in my life."

He was also questioned about an Associated Press report during the occupation which said that the indictments against the AIM people were being used as bargaining tools during negotiations. Kleindienst admitted that what the article said was true, "but I don't know how they got the information."

After four days of hearings, Judge Fred Nichol, the other judge on the case, dismissed the arson charges against the six "conspirators". They had been charged with burning a car, which doesn't come under the law they supposedly violated. Other than that, though, the trials go on as scheduled.

A day after the hearings ended, the defense discovered that two people who had been working closely with the Defense Committee are now working for the prosecution. John Fitzgerald, a public defender lawyer began helping out with the legal work of the Defense Committee and had talked about coming to work full time with them after he left his job.

Bill Mathieson, also worked with the Committee. He had people involved in the Custer protest stay at his house and meetings in which the negotiations were discussed were held at his house during the occupation.

The defense filed a motion for dismissal on the grounds of conflict of interest since people who had been privy to confidential defense information were now working for the prosecution. The pro-

secution claimed that both men were only starting work with the prosecution the following Monday and therefore hadn't given them any information. However, Saturday December 1, Fitzgerald, Mathieson, Jack Lowe, the prosecutor and Bernard Christianson (who one of the Wounded Knee defendants has been charged with assaulting) were seen getting drunk in a bar in Rapid City and they threatened a defense lawyer who saw them. So much for lack of conflict of interest.

As it stands now, the hearing on conflict of interest will take place December 10, the day the Custer trial will start.

In the meantime, on the Pine Ridge Reservation --all the way at the other side of the state from Sioux Falls--the terror campaign by the BIA police and Wilson's goon squad continues. Allison Little Fast Horse, 15 years old, was found in a ditch, shot in the heart. Allison was a friend of the grandchildren of Gladys Bissonette, aunt of Pedro Bissonette, and herself a very active participant in the occupation.

"We never know who is going to be next," said a woman from the Defense Committee. "But we have to keep going."

The Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee is badly in need of funds (two people are still in jail who have to be bailed out). Send what you can to Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee, PO Box 255, Sioux Falls, S.D., 57101.

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UPU ACTIVIST ACQUITTED: continued from page 6:

members testified that she had told them her story even before she went to Jackson's lawyer. A reporter for KQED TV News, Bill Schechner, testified that he saw Vodquen on September 9, when she told him her story and that she didn't appear coerced.

In concluding arguments the defense charged that there was at least a possibility of a "conspiracy to frame" as evidenced by Vodquen's activities. This, on top of the inability of the police to produce fingerprints or the tennis shoes (which the drugs had allegedly been found in), all combined to move the jury to vote for acquittal.

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[REDACTED]
"With rare exception, the delights of finding out what makes a motor go, or bating the bumps out of a bent fender, are joys reserved for masculinity."

"The girl who wants to do that sort of thing has such a hard time finding a place to do it that for a long time I have harbored a very special pet ambition. Among my other somewhat suppressed desires it is classified under the letter 'T'. The imaginary file card reads: 'Tinkering: For Girls Only.' The plan is to endow a catch-as-catch-can machine shop, with motors, lathes, jigsaws, gadgets and diverse hickies of their own creation. Where they may sprawl on their backs peering up in the innards of engines, and likely as not get oil in their hair."

Amelia Earhart, Last Flight, 1937
December 5, 1973 more....

NYC TAXI RANK & FILE WINS INJUNCTION:
COURT ORDERS UNION TO CALL CONTRACT MEETING

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)--A federal judge has ordered the New York Taxi Drivers Union and its president, Harry Van Arsdale Jr., to hold a membership ratification meeting before signing any new contract or making any agreement to enter into binding arbitration.

U.S. District Judge Marvin E. Frankel signed the preliminary injunction November 26 in Manhattan Federal Court as a result of a lawsuit brought by members of the Rank and File Taxi Coalition.

The old contract between the taxi union local 3036 of the AFL/CIO and the Metropolitan Taxicab Board of Trade, representing some 70 fleet-owners who own 6,800 yellow cabs, expired on November 15.

That contract had been negotiated by the union leadership after a 15-day strike in December, 1970 but was never ratified by the union's 30,000 members as is required by the union constitution.

Before the 1970 strike had started, the fleet-owners had announced that they would need a big fare increase from the City Council. The two week strike hammered this point home for the fleet owners. The strike ended when the union would have had to start paying strike benefits, with union assurance that the drivers would get their fair share of the expected fare increase.

When the smoke cleared, it revealed the following deal. The fare went up from 45 cents for the first drop to 60 cents--a 33 percent increase--and from 10 cents every additional third of a mile to 16 cents every fifth of a mile. (Thirty cents a mile to 50 cents a mile; a 66 percent boost for the bosses.)

All driver's benefits paid for by the fleet owners were changed to be paid by the drivers themselves with a dime deducted for each trip on the driver's booking sheet before the commissions were figured.

To make things worse, new drivers were to receive only 42 percent commission--2 percent below the rate when the union was organized--and it would take four years to work up to 49 percent--the rate that had been in effect for all drivers under the previous contract.

Finally, there were rumors of a "productivity clause" which would permit firing low bookers.

"These provisions were so unpopular that Van Arsdale never called a contract ratification meeting to have them approved, even though the union constitution states that the contract has to be approved at a special membership meeting held with two weeks advance notice," said a member of the Taxi Rank and File Coalition.

"That kind of meeting was never called. The provisions were put into effect unilaterally, simply by agreement between the union officers and the fleet owners."

This occurred in March, 1971 and in April, angry taxi drivers drove Van Arsdale out of a membership meeting when he refused to renounce these back-

ward steps and fight to eliminate them.

It was then that the Taxi Rank and File Coalition was formed. They opposed the 42% commission and the dime deductions for benefits as something the City Council had no authority to impose and that Van Arsdale had no authority to promise without its being approved by the membership. They also opposed the productivity clause.

In the spring of 1972, the union attempted what it called "selective strikes" by striking at two or three garages at a time instead of all at once. But the only issue it raised was the 42%, rather than the whole contract, and that issue alone tended to divide new drivers from old.

Since hardly a third of the garages went out at all, and those mostly for just a day or two, these "selective strikes" demoralized the drivers more than they hurt the bosses.

Then in October, 1972, Van Arsdale surprised a union membership meeting by asking authorization to call a citywide strike if the fleetowners kept stalling in negotiations. While Rank and File felt that the strike demands and the deadline should be set by the drivers at a special strike meeting, rather than left to the union president, Van Arsdale got overwhelming support for his request.

"Shortly after this meeting the union announced it was using that vote not as authorization to call a strike, but as authorization to submit unresolved contract items to binding arbitration by State Mediator Vincent McDonnell," said a Taxi Rank and File release.

"We felt binding arbitration was the union's way of trying to force a contract on us without letting us vote on it. Since agreeing to binding arbitration is approving a contract before knowing its provisions, Rank and File insisted that the move to arbitrate had to be ratified by the membership just like a contract. Also the provisions agreed to by the union officers and the fleet owners had to be ratified."

It was then that Rank and File brought suit in federal court to have the contract thrown out until and unless ratified as prescribed by the union constitution.

The November 26 decision stems from this lawsuit. It set ground rules for the ratification meeting and requires that the membership be allowed to vote on whether to submit issues to binding arbitration.

The decision throws a monkey wrench into Van Arsdale's plans. The Union had announced on November 16--one day after the old, contested contract expired--that it would enter into binding arbitration.

The injunction requires that the union membership receive a 15-day notice announcing the ratification meeting and giving a summary of the proposed changes from the prior contract including any tentative agreement to submit the contract to binding arbitration.

Other procedural conditions include: admission (#573) December 5, 1973 more

of only members in good standing who will be covered by the contract (this excludes drivers who own their own cabs) and the posting of rank and file members at the entrances to insure this condition is met; Rank and File observation of the vote counting; 2 hours (or longer if ruled by the chairman or the membership) to be set aside for discussion of the contract and/or any agreement to enter into binding arbitration; a microphone open to speakers from the floor; and vote to be taken by division of the house (everybody voting yes on one side, everybody voting no on the other side of the room).

Also included in the injunction were two conditions that the union leadership pushed for which state that any persons attempting violence must leave the meeting and which allows the chairman to adjourn the meeting if he feels the health and safety of persons there is jeopardized.

Since Harry Van Arsdale will be the chairman, and there has been violence at other meetings provoked by his people, it seems possible that this might be a way to stop the membership from being actually able to vote on contract ratification.

The date of the meeting has not yet been set but Taxi Rank and File members are distributing leaflets about the court decision and plan to cover the whole issue extensively in the next edition of the Hot Seat, their monthly newspaper.

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[For more background on South Korea see #572]

S. KOREAN CIA HEAD OUSTED IN CABINET SHAKE-UP: DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST MARTIAL LAW CONTINUE

SEOUL, South Korea (LNS)--The news of a major reshuffling of South Korea's cabinet, including the ouster of Lee Hu Rak as chief of the powerful South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (SKCIA), hit Seoul on December 3.

But South Korean students who have held several large demonstrations in the past few months to protest the martial law declared by President Park Chung Hee in December, 1971, and the activities of the repressive SKCIA, responded with even more demonstrations on the same day as Lee's ouster.

Some 3,500 students held campus rallies in Seoul and two provincial cities, Taegu and Chonju. They demanded an end to martial law and the release of arrested students. In addition, some 500 women students demonstrated in the Seoul City Hall Plaza and a group of nursing students at Seoul National University Medical College started a 48-hour strike in a classroom.

More than 200 reported at Dong-A Ilbo, Seoul's largest circulation national daily, held a meeting in the paper's editorial room and adopted a resolution to "fight to the last for the restoration of the freedom of the press." This is particularly significant since Dong-A Ilbo, has served as a government mouthpiece ever since martial law was declared.

In the shuffle, nine other cabinet ministers were fired in addition to Lee Hu Rak. (There are

20 altogether.) Much of the recent student protests stemmed from the SKCIA's August abduction of Kim Dae Jung, Park's nearly successful opponent from the New Democratic Party in the 1971 election.

Kim, an outspoken critic of the Park regime, had been living in Japan since just before Park imposed martial law. In August he was beaten and taken from Japan to Seoul where he was placed under house arrest for 71 days until he agreed to withdraw from politics.

As head of the SKCIA's vast network of spies and informers who have infiltrated all the newspapers, universities and even high schools, director Lee was a particularly hated symbol. Many observers see his ouster as a superficial move to pacify the demonstrators.

Also, the cabinet changes took place just two weeks before an economic conference to be held in Tokyo to discuss new Japanese aid to Seoul. Lee's removal could also be seen as somewhat of a conciliatory move to the Japanese for the kidnapping case. Japanese investments in South Korea totaled \$305 million in 1972 and \$3 billion is anticipated for 1974-1978.

But as one New Yorker who has followed the South Korean situation closely put it, "There is no reason to believe that Park will really change his ways or that this signals an easing of martial law. He can continue as usual without Lee."

On November 28, the government announced that high schools throughout the country will close ten to fifteen days early for the winter vacation. The Minister of Education claims the reason for the early shutdown is to "save on heating fuel." But it is more likely that the government fears that mounting college demonstrations will spill over to the high schools.

Several universities have already closed following the mushrooming demonstrations in November and all universities are expected to be closed soon in an attempt to defuse the student protests.

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(Thanks to New Asia News for some of the information in this story.)

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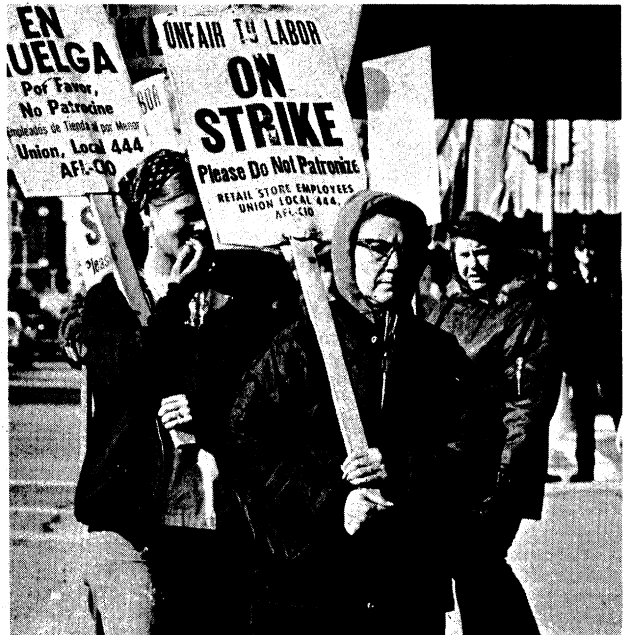
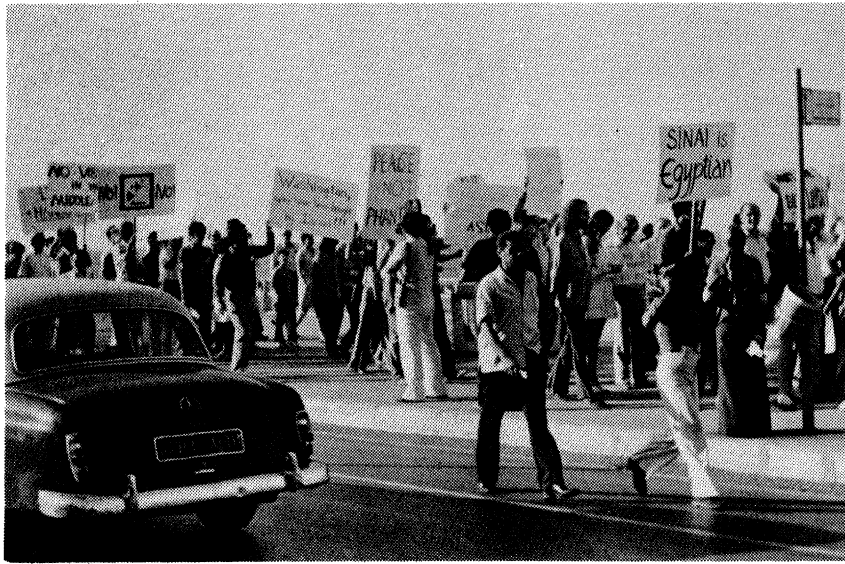
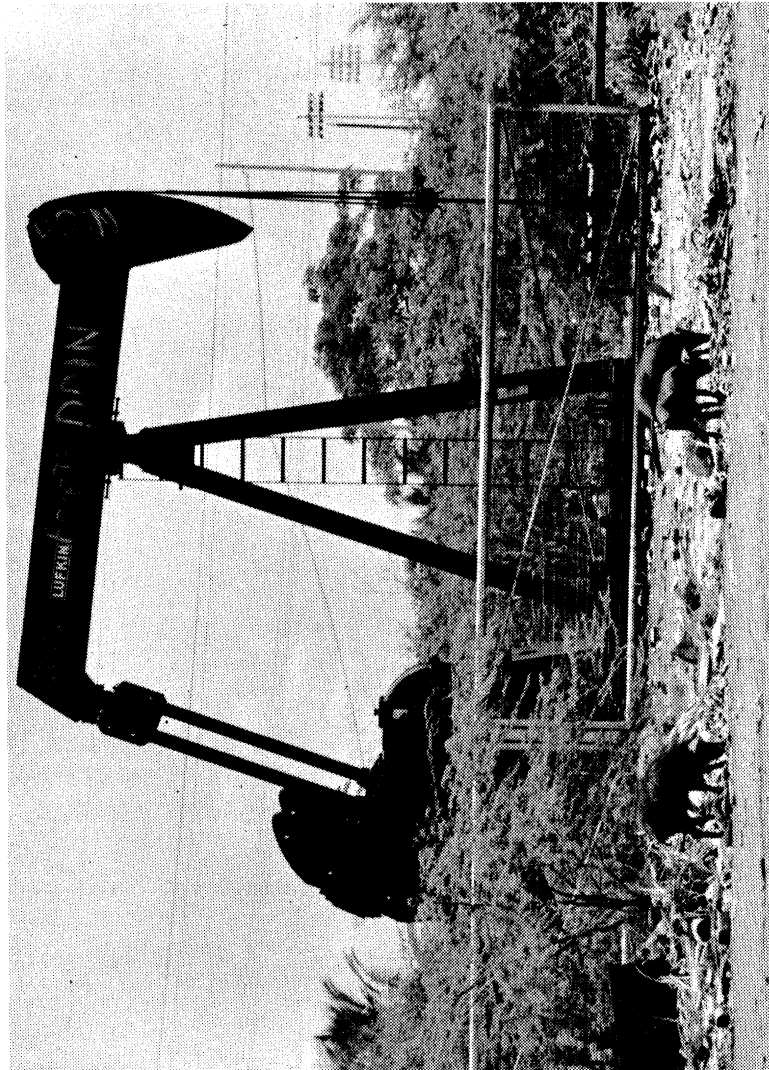
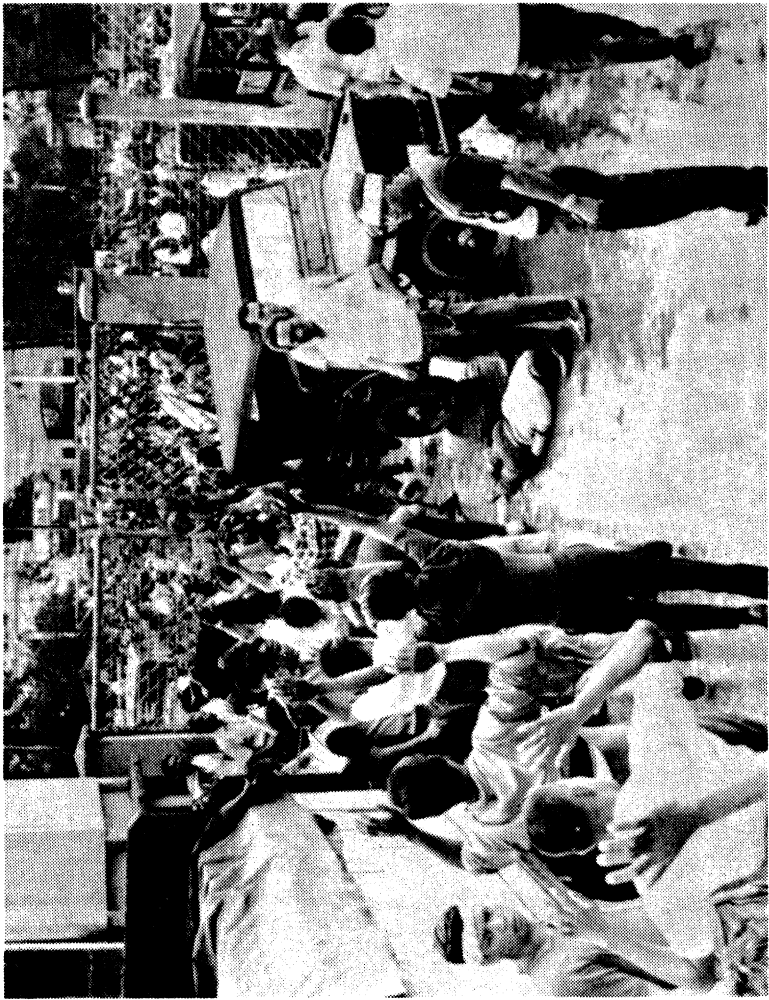
AIR FORCE DRESS CODE FOR WOMEN FAVORS ATTRACTIVE LEGS

NEW YORK (LNS)--The following policy statement concerning dress regulations for women in the Air Force (WAF) was recently distributed on bases:

"SKIRT LENGTH: Reference AFM 35-10, para. 1-13b (1). Skirts should normally be at the top of the knee or not more than one inch above. If a WAF has attractive legs, two inches may be acceptable."

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(Thanks to CPS for this short.)
(#573)



TOP RIGHT: Ferdinand Marcos, President of
the Philippines.
SEE STORY ON PAGE 4.
CREDIT: AFRIQUE ASIE/LNS

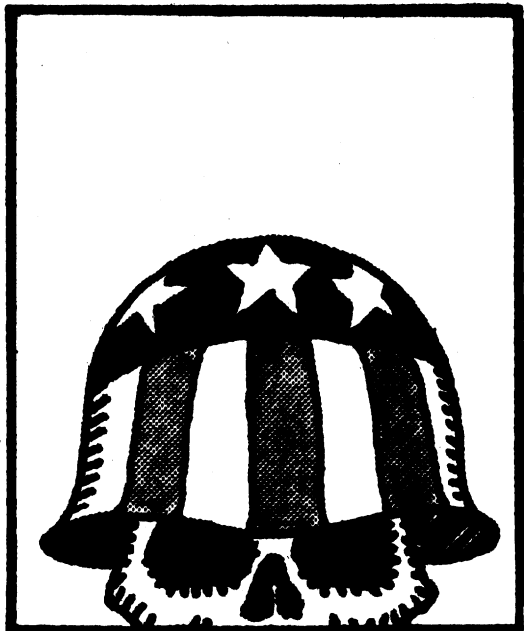
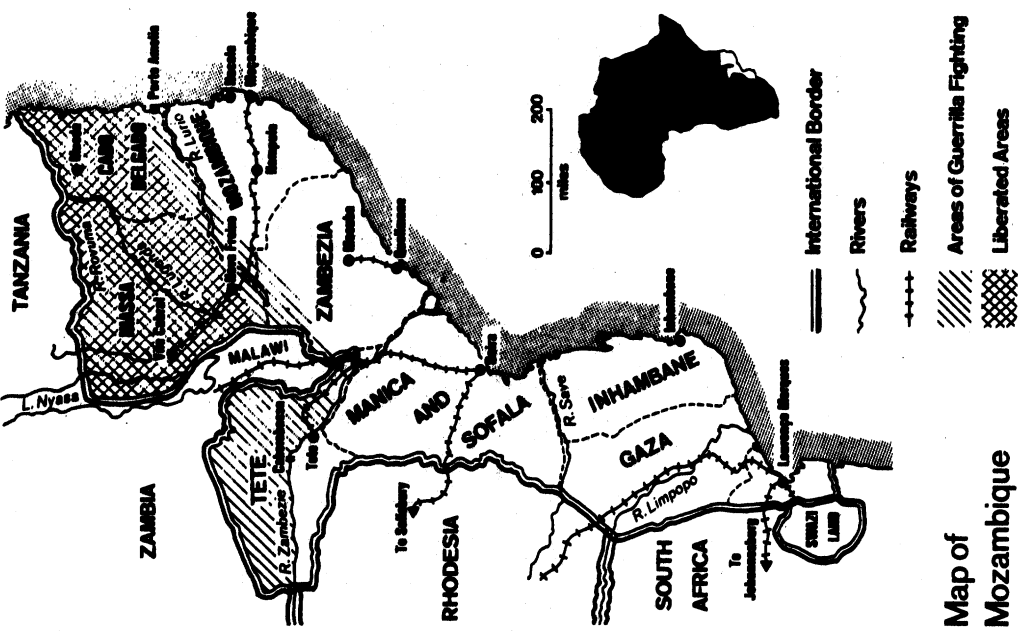
TOP LEFT: People being arrested in the
Philippines.
SEE STORY ON PAGE 4.
CREDIT: AFRIQUE ASIE/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Demonstration near the American
Embassy in Beirut of Americans for Justice in
the Middle East, during recent fighting in the
Mid-East when the U.S. announced it would send
arms to Israel.
CAN GO WITH STORIES ON THE MID-EAST THAT APPEARED
IN PACKETS #563, 562, 560, & 559.
CREDIT: Fred Lowe/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT CREDIT: Chuck Patterson/WISCONSIN
PATRIOT/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Oil derrick in Venezuela. This can
be used with an energy story. Our last energy
story was in packet #569.
CREDIT: LNS

THE STRUGGLE FOR MOZAMBIQUE



TOP RIGHT: Stars and stripes skullduggery

TOP LEFT: Map of Mozambique with an insert showing its relationship to the rest of Africa. May be used with the story on P. 5 of this packet. (Note: This map is two years old. The fighting has since spread south of the Zambezi River into the province of Manica and Sofala.)

CREDIT: LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: Rent strike.

CREDIT: THE WORKER/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: A woman in North Vietnam.

CREDIT: Anne Dockery/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: A Moroccan prisoner.

CREDIT: AFRIQUE ASIE/LNS